

SANGAMO JOURNAL

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JULY 29, 1842.

S. FRANCIS, EDITOR.

VOL. X—NO. 49.—WHOLE NO. 569.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The Election.

In a few days an important election will have passed. We say it is important, because great principles are involved, and which, so far as our State is concerned, for the present at least, will be settled by that election. Now, as ever, the whigs of this County, and of this State, hold as most sacred principles, the duty of the Government to provide a uniform and sound currency for the People, and to secure, by an adequate tariff, protection to the industry of the country.

Our opponents are opposed to these principles. They hold that Government has nothing to do with providing a currency for the People,—that their duty is closed, when a currency is provided for the use of the Government embracing all the office-holders; and that this is to be done by the Sub-Treasury system. They also oppose the protection of American industry, in any other way, than by reducing the laborers of this country, of every industrious class, to the condition of the paupers of Europe.

Now, these questions cannot be gainsayed or avoided at the coming election. The vote of every man will tell in support of the Whig principles thus laid down, or those of their opponents, as herein stated.

The main questions thus presented, are to be acted upon by the people of Illinois at the coming election. In the present condition of the Whig party, it is all important to the success of their principles, that this State should be represented by a Whig Senator in the next Congress of the United States. Such a Senator would be able to give a useful and efficient support to the great measures, the adoption of which, as whigs, we deem important to the prosperity of the people. Our manufacturers are now languishing for want of protection. American citizens cannot live upon the miserable pay allowed in foreign countries to their pauper population. Hence they are driven to engage in agriculture. The agricultural productions of the country are thus increased—the domestic market for produce cut off—and these facts, with the additional one, that this great country is without a currency,—has produced the distress which we now witness, and which will be continued, and increased, until the people are able, through their rulers, to provide an uniform currency, and secure protection for American labor.

These facts must be obvious to all—and more especially to all whigs. It is not necessary that we should dwell on them. They are admitted and felt by all intelligent men.

Thus it is, that great principles are involved in this election. And hence the appeal is made to those who are governed by principle—to those who in the great contest for principle in 1840, labored, with might and main, to secure their success,—again to be at their posts. It is true that the will of the people has been outraged, insulted, trodden upon, by the individual who was elected to give force to that will; but it is not the less true, that PRINCIPLES ARE ETERNAL—that what was right in 1840, is right now; that what then aroused the spirit of patriotism in the breasts of our citizens, should still fan that flame until the great objects sought to be effected, are accomplished. No single defeat—no treachery—should dampen the ardor of a patriot in a good cause. Every one should “pick his flint” again, and again breast himself to the battle. We shall succeed if we are true to ourselves, and the policy of the party opposed to us—which has prostrated the energies of the country—filled it with distress and ruin—distress which is felt by every man)—will terminate, and our country will again resume the position from which she has fallen by the miserable expedients of party for the last few years.

The election now approaching will have an important bearing upon the future. The choice of a whig U. S. Senator, holding the principle that the government should provide a currency for the people, and should protect their industry against foreign competition—would secure an advocate for those interests in a position where he could give force to public opinion. That cannot be effected unless our friends are true to their principles—honest to God and their country.” Every vote given for a candidate who opposes their principles, is an evidence that with their private considerations have more influence than public good.

In our own county the parties have now their separate and full tickets for the Legislature. The whig ticket comprises the names of—

For Senator for Sangamon County,
REUBEN HARRISON.
For Representatives,

STEPHEN T. LOGAN, of Springfield;
JAMES N. BROWN, of Island Grove;
WM. CALDWELL, of Sugar Creek;
WM. HICKMAN, of Clear Creek.

The ticket of our opponents embraces the names of—

For Representatives,

SAMUEL GRUBB, of Jumestown;
JAMES SHEPHERD, of Springfield;
HARRY RIGGIN, of Indian Creek;

ARCHILLES MORRIS, of Lick Creek.
Dr. FRANCIS McNEILL, of Springfield, runs as an independent whig candidate.

The question is thus fairly presented to the citizens of this county. And the whigs are called upon by every consideration which can bind them to principle—to stand by those principles at the coming election—to prove again to the country, that with them principles are paramount to all considerations—in a word, that with them PRINCIPLES ARE ETERNAL!

With these remarks to our friends of Sangamo county—those friends with whom we have labored and fought in “weal and woe”

—in success and adversity—for the last ten years—we submit the question, whether our County shall relapse into locofocoism, or still retain the proud eminence she has held for years.

REUBEN HARRISON'S ADDRESS
To the Voters of Sangamon.

At the last session of the Legislature, it was provided in the act apportioning the representation of the several counties of this State, that the County of Sangamon shall be entitled to a Senator, and that the Counties of Logan, Menard and Mason to one.—Mr. Baker having been elected by Sangamon, in conjunction with several other Counties, is no more the Senator of this County, than the others originally composing his Senatorial District. If therefore, they are entitled to an additional representative in the Senate, why may not this County claim the same right?—But as it is, however, uncertain, whether the Legislature intended the additional member, I would not at this late period of my services for an office, about which there is doubt, were it not that in other portions of the State under similar circumstances, and having no more claims, candidates are announced and canvassing for a seat in the Senate.—In announcing myself in compliance with the wishes of many of my friends, I wish it distinctly understood, that I will not claim a seat unless it should be to prevent other portions of the State from having an undue allowance in the Senate.

If other sections claim the right, I will contend for it for my county. It is only necessary for me to add, that if I am elected and have the right to this seat, I shall be in favor of every measure calculated to relieve the people from their embarrassed condition. The enormous increase in our ordinary expenses for the last ten years, if not soon arrested, will ruin the State. Having an interest in common with you all, no effort shall be wanting on my part to put an end to such an extravagant waste of public money.

If I had time I could refer you to instances where, in the ordinary expenses, the increase has been more than ten fold.—The amount paid the public printer being two thousand dollars in 1830, has swelled up to the enormous sum of about 24 thousand dollars per annum.—In conclusion I am in favor of short sessions; and the reduction of the permanent allowance to members, and salaries of other officers, and of curtailing the number, by imposing additional duties on those who have so much time to devote to their private pursuits.—I believe in the doctrines of the address of the whig nominees for this County; and am in favor of electing HENRY CLAY President of the United States.

REUBEN HARRISON.
Richland, July 18, 1842.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE,
To the Whig Corresponding Committee of Du-
chesse County, New York.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your flattering invitation of the 6th instant, to attend a mass meeting of the citizens of the county of Dutchess, on the 18th instant, in favor of the protective system, and to address the meeting. Though I am not much in the habit of addressing popular assemblies, yet I can assure you that nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet my fellow-citizens of old Dutchess on such an occasion. The movement itself is evidence that the enlightened freemen of your county understand their true interests. From a false theory, wholly inapplicable to our situation, we have been preaching and practising free trade, while all the powers of Europe have excluded our great staples from their markets. They have thrown upon us their surplus manufactures to the ruin of our own, and reduce our products in exchange, have drawn from us the metallic basis of our currency, crippled our banks, paralyzed our industry, and bankrupted our most enterprising manufacturers and merchants. Sad experience is fast teaching us the folly of granting favors to foreign nations which they are unwilling to reciprocate.

The mal-administration of the Government for many years past has brought our Treasury to a state of bankruptcy. Increased duties on imports are indispensable to meet the necessary expenses of the Government and provide for the payment of debts thus contracted. If these duties are judiciously laid, with a just discrimination in favor of American industry, you will at once supply the wants of the Treasury, and give a stimulus to home industry that will in one year be felt throughout the nation. Foster that, and you are prosperous and happy. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are mutually dependent upon each other. When one languishes they all suffer. Let, therefore, the protecting shield of the National Government defend them from the assaults of the selfish, restrictive policy of Europe, and we shall indeed be independent in fact, as we are in name.

I cannot express how much I am gratified to see the People awake to the all-absorbing subject. It is one that interests every laborer, every man that produces, every one who feels a patriotic thrill for the welfare of his country. And I duly appreciate how highly I am honored by being requested to be present, and participate in your proceedings. But I regret to say that my official duties here are so imperative and unrelenting that I am forced to deny myself that pleasure.

Please excuse this hasty note, and believe me truly and sincerely your devoted fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

REUBEN HARRISON.

For Representatives,

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JAMES N. BROWN, of Island Grove;
WM. CALDWELL, of Sugar Creek;
WM. HICKMAN, of Clear Creek.

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With these remarks to our friends of Sangamo county—those friends with whom we have labored and fought in “weal and woe”

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois,
of MADISON COUNTY, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel C. Livergood, of Adams county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 15th day of August next, at the District court room in the town of Kaskaskia in this district, the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 14th day of July, A. D. 1842.

George C. Bachman, sol'r for petitioner.

Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk.

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District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois,
of MONTGOMERY COUNTY, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Greer, of St. Clair county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the District court room in the town of Springfield in this district, the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 14th day of July, A. D. 1842.

L. Trumbull, sol'r for petitioner.

Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk.

815

District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois,
of TAZEWELL COUNTY, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that David Greer, of St. Clair county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 15th day of August next, at the district court room in the town of Kaskaskia in this district, the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 14th day of July, A. D. 1842.

L. Trumbull, sol'r for petitioner.

Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk.

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District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Illinois,
of TAZEWELL COUNTY, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that Taylor L. Rue of Tazewell county, has filed his petition in this Court to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that an order has been duly entered in this Court appointing the 1st day of October next, at the district court room in the city of Springfield, in this district, the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 14th day of July, A. D. 1842.

Taylor L. Rue, sol'r for petitioner.

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Attest, JAMES F. OWINGS, clerk.

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District Court of the United States,<

THE JOURNAL.



PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH DUNCAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WM. H. HENDERSON,
OF STONE COUNTY.

MORMON TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS FORD,
OF OGALLA COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN MOORE,
OF MCLEAN COUNTY.

FOR A CONVENTION, TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

Sangamon County—Whig Nominations.

FOR SENATOR FOR SANGAMON COUNTY,

REUBEN HARRISON,
Of Richland.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

STEPHEN T. LOGAN, of Springfield;
JAMES N. BROWN, of Island Grove;
WILLIAM HUNNIN, of Clear Creek;
WILLIAM CALDWELL, of Sugar Creek.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM F. ELKIN, of Fancy Creek.

FOR CORONER,
JACKONIAN LANGSTON of Cannit's Creek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIS H. GROVES, of Mechanicsburg.

SPRINGFIELD, IL, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1842.

See First page.

Orson Pratt.

We learn from the Warsaw Signal, that this gentleman has gone from Nauvoo. He left a communication with his friends which stated that he had been induced to take this course on account of the treatment of his wife by Smith, and of the general management of the affairs of the Church by him.

We further learn from other sources, that Smith, finding his attempts on Mrs. Pratt were matters of notoriety, went to her husband with a manufactured story, that his wife was a base woman, and that the fact was well known to him. This communication had such an effect upon Mr. Pratt—that once blasting his happiness and the reputation of a virtuous woman—that the wretched husband left the city.

It will be recollect that Mrs. Schindler in her affidavit, detailing the attempt of Smith upon her, said—"He told her she must never tell his propositions to her, for he had all influence in that place, and if she told he would ruin her character, and she would be under the necessity of leaving."

This same scheme has been carried out in reference to Mrs. Pratt. She "old" on the impostor, and was marked by him for destruction. In a public speech in Nauvoo on the 14th, Joe spoke of this lady—a woman whose reputation had been as fair as virtue could make it until she came in contact with him—in a manner only befitting the lowly and most degraded vagabond in existence.

The reader can hence learn the state of society at Nauvoo. The facts furnished are presented by the holy Joe himself.

We do not know what course will be pursued by Mr. Pratt. If he sinks under the deceptions and schemes of Joe Smith—if he fails to defend the reputation of himself and of the woman he has vowed to protect before high heaven—he will fix a stain upon his character which can never wash out, and carry to the grave the pangs caused by the gnawings of the worm that never dies."

We trust that he will secure for himself a more honorable position in life, and will come to the rescue of the fame of his lady, and expose the infamous course of the prophet, as becomes a man, an honorable citizen, and a sincere Christian.

Farmers—Look out!

A gentleman who left Quincy a few days ago, states that some of the leading men of the Van Buren party were endeavoring to persuade the Governor to issue a Proclamation directing the Collectors of Taxes to receive in payment of taxes SPECIE ONLY! Among these men were some State officers, who would probably be willing that every farmer should be forced to pay SPECIE for his taxes, just to enable them to OBTAIN THEIR SALARIES IN SPECIE! We can scarcely conceive of a more distressing project than this scheme of our starved State officers. We do not believe that the taxes could be paid in specie. At all events such a measure would add greatly to the distress of our people—and with no other benefit than to force from our distressed citizens the means to pamper the unfeeling wishes of public officers.

This proclamation will not be issued until after the election—if that—for we hope that Gov. Carlin has too much regard for his fellow-citizens, to adopt a measure which has been crowded upon him by the partisans of Judge Foote—the clique of State officers who brought him into the field as their candidate for Governor.

The Register-man has a story now in progress of manufacture, that Gen. Bennett is about to be arrested for murder; that holy Joe "has told on him,"—and that he is to be brought back to Nauvoo and hung. If Bennett's account of the Danites be true, they will swear to any thing; and we doubt not Joe would do any thing to get Bennett hung. Col. F. M. Higbee avers that he proposed to him to murder Bennett, and thus put him out of the way. Joe knows very well that dead men tell no tales."

Sale of Valuable Property—See Mr. Rague's advertisement on first page.

"A weak invention."

It has been observed that for sometime past, General James Adams, a resident, and long known as a political Mormon, in this county, has been busy with the editors of the Register and other leading Ford men in this city. As a matter of course, knowing the character of the General, we supposed some project would be got up, if possible, to arrest the current of indignation against the coalition made by them with Joe Smith for the votes of the Mormons. We are not disappointed therefore in finding the following in the last State Register—and are only surprised at the weakness and puerility of the contrivance:

MORE OF THE WHIG PLOT.

Since we have the Register in our hands, we have received the Wasp for Friday, published by Mr. Smith, at the Mormon City of Nauvoo. We extract the following paragraph from that paper. The plot of which is now known. It is a startling disclosure, and will awaken the indignation of every man in the community. While Duncan and the Journal are denouncing the Mormons, this paragraph shows that it is the Whigs who are plotting against the people, but which is well understood at Nauvoo. "There is no misunderstanding," says the Mormon writer, "between God and man."

God forgive the hypocrisy and treachery of the white leaders! It is enough to sink the State, like the second ocean, from the Wasps.

COL. HENDERSON AND GOV. DUNCAN.

Col. Henderson was in our City last week, and delivered what we suppose to be a political speech. He is a man of first rate talent and a gentleman, and goes it with a perfect rush for retirement and reform. His speech was delivered in the term room of the Academy, where he used the loco-foco as a caution to sinners.

Gen. Duncan is man of the first order. The prejudice of the people where he has travelled, has led him to take a course apparently against the Mormons; but we know God Duncan, and are satisfied that he is not acting in accordance with his master's mind.

The August election is near at hand, and that will show who will be Governor. After the election it will all be right with us. Hurrah for Colored Joe.

We venture to say, that there are few men in this city who do not believe that the article quoted from the Wasp was instigated by Gen. Adams, with the knowledge of the leaders of the party here, sent to Nauvoo inserted in the "Wasp," and then single copies sent to the loco-foco press to be used, just as the Register has used the copy sent to that paper—and which was the only copy received in the place containing Gen. Adams' article. But the scheme is too silly to succeed with any intelligent man. The Register editors express their opinions of the intelligence of their readers by publishing it. It is weak and silly contrivance of man driven to their last extremity.

The Honest Judge.

The Chicago Democrit gives as one reason why Judge Ford should be supported that he is in favor of annexing the northern part of this State to Wisconsin. We find in the State Register of July 22, the following letter (intended for consumption in the South part of this State,) expressing Judge Ford's views upon this subject:

Oregon City, Ore. Co. ILL. July 13, 1842

Gent: In relation to the charge made against Judge Ford, that he is in favor of annexing the northern part of this State to Wisconsin. We find in the State Register of July 22, the following letter (intended for consumption in the South part of this State,) expressing Judge Ford's views upon this subject:

Oregon City, Ore. Co. ILL. July 13, 1842

To Messrs. Walters & Weber, Springfield. As the Northern candidate takes the ground here assumed, we do not see what hope the North can have of the consummation of a measure on which they seem to rely when their own distinguished men are thus violently opposed to it.

The Wash Affair.

The State Register of the 15th states that Wash had robbed the State of 1,161 dollars; and that the Alton Telegraph, or any other paper gives another account of this matter "it will be untrue." Now we shall state another fact, and risk the condemnation of the Register.

More than three thousand dollars have been taken from the State Treasury! If the Register's account of the facts therefore be true, this last defalcation must fall on the State officers! This, however, must depend entirely on the credibility of the Register.

Wash and the Chicago Democrat.

The Democrat of the 20th says:

Milton M. Wash, a darling young first son of Tom Miller's private school, has been detected in passing false bills in the Auditor's office to the amount of \$1,161.

Wash said, if he could have kept up public confidence, he would have paid it, as he got it, and would have given it back to the auditor for cents to the dollar. Formerly none talked of public confidence but whig bankers, but now it is in the mouth of every scoundrel.

This is a full exhibition of the character of the Chicago Democrat. Every body here knows that Wash was a red mouthed loco-foco,—that Mr. Moore, a whig, was turned out of the clerkship in the Treasurer's office, and that Wash, a clerk in the Auditor's office, was employed also as a clerk in the Treasurer's office. We will also add, that after Wash had given what security he could for his embezzlement, he was quietly permitted to leave for Texas, and before now he has probably joined Mr. Van Buren's Sub-Treasurers in that interesting country.

Free Trade and Direct Taxation.

Gov. Reynolds, in a late speech in the House, said that "Free Trade and Direct Taxation" was the "Democratic doctrine."

He went in for it, and his party went in for it. This is meeting the question at once. Free Trade would effectually crush every manufacturer in the United States, until the laborers would be willing to work for ten cents a day. Every man of common sense must be aware of this fact. The Governor, when he can bring the people down to this state of things, would then collect of them twenty-four millions in taxes. Monstrous as this is, Gov. Reynolds avows it to be the true democratic doctrine.

A Tyler meeting was lately got up in New York. It consisted mostly of office holders and a small sprinkling of loco-focos. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal (a neutral paper,) says that a personal tax of two dollars each upon the day inspectors, and one dollar each upon the night inspectors of the Custom House, has been assessed to pay expenses.

It is understood that the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Supreme Court were seen wending their way in the Military Tract on the road to Nauvoo. They have returned and report to the party that "all's well" with their friend Joe.

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POSTSCRIPT!

The Land List from Schuyler county, although post-marked the 16th July, was not received at this office until the evening of the 29th of July—consequently its publication would not be in time for the next Court of Schuyler county.

TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill passed the House on the 16th, 116 to 112—four majority. It contains a provision for sustaining the distribution law. It is supposed Congress cannot adjourn before the middle of August.

COL. G. W. ROBINSON.

Col. G. W. Robinson, of Navarre, has published a letter in the Quincy Whig, in which he says he has strongly handled by the members of the Senate, and the administration, his resolution to that effect that there shall be no withdrawal from it; that he does not wish to be considered any longer as a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints; and that the public can form a correct judgment of the validity of his reasons for leaving them when they hear his "testimony."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The President has communicated to Congress the correspondence between our minister in Mexico and the Mexican government. It is highly interesting. Mr. Webster speaks in language to the Mexican government that will find a response in the breast of every American.

SENATOR FOR CHRISTIAN.

We learn that Richard Bently, and his staff, are now or have been in Christian country, carrying on their mission to the slaves, and are now, and again, pledging themselves to vote for the said Bentley as Senator. Is this democratic? What becomes of the principle of Free Soil, of independent voting, if men thus drag me into the promise of voting for individuals against their wishes, their interests, and their judgments? Such men may have a very high opinion of their own independence, and yet when I think of them, I am sorry for them, except at the bidding of their masters!—Benjamin Johnson, of Bond, is the whig candidate for the Senatorial district, embracing Christian, Montgomery and Bond counties—he is a good whig and more capable of representing the interests of the District than Mr. Bently. We trust the whigs or Christian will give him a full vote.

Since the article on our first page, the loco co party have withdrawn Mr. Grubb from their ticket for representatives, and have announced him for the Senate. This is a trick to get him out of the way, to make place for the name of Dr. McNeil. The tickets are therefore full on both sides. We do not fear the result.

Farmer's Meeting—6th August!

To The Farmers of Sangamon County,

I have waited hitherto for some person to make a public movement in the subject of ways and means, in relation to the present wheat crop, which is now ready to be harvested.

Many of you have been anxious to get out of debt in the disposition of your pork.

That business will not be attended to much this season here, for it is not expected that pork will command more than one dollar per hundred next fall. There are but few no cattle buyers amongst us, and we must look mainly to our abundant wheat crops to liquidate our debts.

If any have, why the said pork is of little value, and the meat may be sold at a loss.

It is a trick to get him out of the way, to make place for the name of Dr. McNeil. The tickets are therefore full on both sides. We do not fear the result.

Now the plan which I would propose is this, that on the 1st Saturday in August a farmer's convention be held in Springfield, and that an association be formed and definite arrangements be made, and to appoint a general agent at Springfield to receive, store, and forward our wheat and other exportable produce to any part of the United States where such articles bear the best prices, and make returns to us.

If any have the means to have the toll of such a scheme it is ourselves. Many of us purchase more merchandise than we ought to do, and run in debt; and you know that all debtors are more or less in the power of their creditors. If we could deal with the merchants in the cash line it would be better for them and ourselves.

According to my plan a vast amount of good par-

ties would be introduced among us, and we would be enabled to receive in payment, the worthless and depreciated paper of the State Bank of Illinois. If the Bank wished to wind up its debts, so, and then the vacuum will be filled with a good circulating medium. I am an old farmer and citizen here, and will be pleased to furnish the mechanics, the merchants, and professional men flourish also. Our wheat is worth as much here as at Baltimore, New Orleans or Canada, excepting perhaps in the case of Hitherto the sale of what has been confined to a few merchants, who first made heavy profits on their sales of goods to us, and then, by monopolising the wheat trade made another profit.

I am informed that arrangements are making to make State Bank paper a currency to buy up our wheat; the price now offered is 33 cents per bushel.

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